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Miscellaneous.

JOHN WALTON'S REVENGE.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

"Be off from here, you little beggars!" said Oscar Ronalds, imperiously.

The speaker was a well-dressed boy of fourteen, and the words were addressed to a boy of about his own age and his sister of eight. The contrast between their outward appearance was striking. Oscar was of light complexion and looked like a petted child of the aristocracy. He held a club in his hand which it might be judged from his scowling face he would not be unwilling to use.

John Walton, who confronted him without fear, was a stouter boy than Oscar.—His complexion was dark; his hair, black as a raven's wing, hung over his forehead. His clothing was coarse and well-worn; his pants were tucked up nearly to his knees and shoes and stockings were luxuries which he dispensed with. His little sister, terrified by Oscar's rude manner, clung to her brother in affright.

"Don't be scared of him, Lizzie," said John. "He won't dare to touch us."

"I'll [illegible] his stick [illegible]

"No, I won't be scared of him, Lizzie," said John, proudly.

"You are a beggar," said the barefooted boy, proudly.

"This is my father's land. Can you deny that?" demanded Oscar.

"I know it is, and I suppose it will be yours some day."

"Then why have you intruded here?"

"I did not suppose it would do any harm to pick a few berries, which would otherwise decay on the vines."

"Then you know it now. I don't care for the berries, but I don't want any beggar's brats on my father's place."

"Stop there, young master," said John, firmly. "You called me a beggar, and I did not care much; but if you call my mother by that name, you will be sorry."

"I?" said Oscar very contemptuously, "What will you do?"

"I'll beat you with that stick you hold in your hand."

"Then I do call her a beggar," said Oscar, furiously. "What are you going to do about it?"

"You'll see."

John Walton let his sister's hand fall, and springing upon Oscar, wrenched the stick from his hand, laid it over his back with sharp emphasis, three times and then threw into the pool near by.

Leaving his young enemy prostrate, he took his terrified sister by the hand, and saying:

"We'll go home now, Lizzie."

Oscar picked himself up mortified and furious. He would have pursued John and wreaked instant vengeance upon him if he had dared, but in the hands of the young savage, as he mentally characterized him, he had felt his own utter inability to cope with him, and resolved that vengeance should come in another shape.

"My father shall turn the beggars out of house and home," he muttered. "I wish they might starve."

The father of Oscar Ronalds was the proprietor of a handsome house and large landed estate, including several tenements which he rented out. In the poorest of these lived John Walton and his mother. They lived poorly enough, how, it would be hard to tell, but at all events they lived and never sought help.

When John told the story of his encounter to his mother, she was disturbed, fearing that trouble might come of it. So, indeed it did.

The next morning Squire Ronalds, with his stiff, erect figure, was seen approaching the widow's cottage.

Mrs. Walton opened the door.

"Won't you come in, Squire Ronalds," she said, nervously.

"No, madam, I have but a word to say, and that is soon said. Are you aware that your boy grossly insulted my son yesterday?"

"He told me that Oscar called me names and he knocked him down. He has a hasty temper."

"Your son is a ruffian, ma'am."

"Not so bad as that. He is a good boy to me, Squire Ronalds."

"It is a pity that he cannot treat others with respect."

"Do you think he was wholly to blame?"

"Certainly, he was. My son caught him trespassing on my land, and very properly ordered him off. I don't care to urge the matter. If he will apologize to Oscar, I will let it pass. Otherwise, as your month's up to-day, I shall require you to leave this tenement."

John, who had been inside and heard what had been said, came forward, looking resolute and self-sustained.

"I shall not apologize to Master Oscar, sir," he said. "It is he who should apologize to me."

"Apologize to you! That would look well, would it not?" said the Squire scornfully.

"It would be right," said John, firmly.

"You are an impudent young rascal."

"Mother," said John, quietly, there is no use listening farther. I shall not apologize and am ready to take the consequences.—Do not be alarmed. I will take care of you."

"You must leave this house to-morrow," roared the Squire in a very indignified rage, stamping his gold-headed cane upon the ground.

"Very well," said John. "Good day, sir," and John closed the door, leaving the squire under a vague impression that he had got the worst of the encounter.

"What shall we do, John," said Mrs. Walton, dismally.

"I'll tell you, mother. There is nothing for me to do here. We'll go to Brandon, where there are woolen mills. Then I can get a chance to work, and I'll rise, never fear. It is best for us to go."

The next day Mrs. Walton's tenement was empty, and no one knew where the family had gone. Oscar exhulted in what he regarded as his triumph.

Twenty years passed. To the barefooted boy they brought wonderful changes. At twenty-four he found himself superintendent of the mill where he had entered as a poor operative, earning a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He had built a handsome house, over which his mother presided with matronly dignity. His sister Lizzie was the wife of a young physician in successful practice in the same town.

One winter evening they were all seated in a luxuriously furnished room, before a glorious fire. His sister had come to spend the afternoon, but was prevented by the violent storm from returning to her own home.

"What a storm it is!" she exclaimed, wonderingly. "I pity those who are out in it."

"Yes," said her brother, "it is the most violent storm of the year. The snow must be two feet deep at least. But we need not feel troubled. It is summer indoors."

"Who would have thought, John, that we should come to live in such comfort?" said his mother. "Twenty years ago, we were poorly off."

"I well remember. It was a lucky thing we came to Brandon."

"So it has turned out. But I was alarmed when you quarreled with young Oscar Ronalds."

"I have forgiven him. The harm he intended has only done us good."

"Have you heard of him lately," she inquired.

"Not lately. His father died ten years ago, and I'm told Oscar is very extravagant. That is all."

The storm increased in violence, shaking the house, firm and strong as it was. All at once the door bell rang sharply.

"I'll go myself," said John. "The servant may not be able to close the door again."

He opened the front door, and a sharp, cutting wind entered with a flurry of snow.

"Will you give me shelter?" said a faint voice.

It was a man who spoke, still young. He stepped in quite exhausted. John Walton closed the door.

"You have had a hard struggle with the storm, have you not?"

"I have indeed. I am chilled to the bone."

"Come in to the fire," and John threw open the door of the sitting room.

He perceived that the stranger had no overcoat and appeared thoroughly chilled. Warm bricks were ordered, and in half an hour he was more comfortable. He looked thin and haggard, and his face bore the impression of dissipation.

He had more than once looked earnestly at John Walton. Finally he said abruptly:

"Will you tell me your name? Your face looks familiar."

"My name is John Walton."

"What?" said the other, with a start.—"Did you live when a boy, in the town of M?"

"Yes, but I don't remember you."

"I am Oscar Ronalds," said the other, in a low voice.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the three, and they involuntarily glanced at the ill-clad stranger.

"I see what you are thinking of. I do not look much like the boy you used to know. I have been wild and extravagant, and lost and squandered all my property. I have gone down hill—you have gone up."

"I am sorry for your misfortunes," said John, kindly. "If I can be of service to you, I will."

"I came here hoping to get the post of clerk, which I understood was vacant. If I had known that you were here, I would not have come?"

"And why?"

"Because you cannot have forgotten my ill-treatment of you."

"It is not forgotten, but quite forgiven," said John Walton, kindly. "Unconsciously you did me a service. The clerkship you seek is mine to bestow. You shall have it, and I will guarantee your good conduct. The salary will be small,—only eight hundred dollars."

"It will be a fortune to me, who am penniless. God bless you, John Walton, for your generosity. You shall not find your confidence ill-bestowed."

I have no more to tell, except that [illegible] and there began a new and better life [illegible] Oscar, who was after a while promoted, and now has a modest and cheerful home of his own, with a good wife to add to his happiness. And this was John Walton's revenge—a noble and Christian revenge, the only one worth taking for injury.

One Hundred and Three Years Old.

There is now living in New York a very remarkable man, whose name we refrain from publishing for obvious reasons—remarkable not alone for his having attained the age of 103 years, but for the eventful character of his long life. He is a descendant of the Huguenots, who were driven out of France by the persecution consequent upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He was born at London, March 9th 1766, eighteen years before the death of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whom he well remembers, having often seen his gigantic, burley form, as he moved about Westminster and other parts of London. He was educated at the Military School at Croydon, then about ten miles out of London, and now one of its suburbs. He entered the British army in 1789; went in 1793 to Holland, where he served with Major Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington. He was with the army at the surrender of Humbert to Cornwallis, Sep. 8, 1798. Being familiar with several European languages, he was assigned to the staff of Lord Castlereagh, at that time the English Ambassador to Prussia, and witnessed the battle of Jena, fought October 14, 1806, between the French under Napoleon and the Prussians under the old Duke of Brunswick, when the former suffered such a disastrous defeat, losing, without reckoning the loss of their allies, some 50,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. In 1808 he embarked for Portugal and again served with Wellington (not yet made Duke) in the Peninsular war. While leading an assault upon a strongly fortified point, at the battle of Busaco, Sep. 27, 1810, he received a severe sabre wound in his head and was left for dead upon the field, the larger part of his command being also cut down. In 1811 he was assigned to duty at the Cape of Good Hope, and was afterwards transferred to the Island of St Helena to assist in guarding Napoleon. Being a gentleman of education and refinement, he was on familiar terms with the distinguished prisoner, and accompanied him on his fishing and other excursions.

In 1818, the subject of this sketch being then 52 years of age, and having seen much service, and having gone through many hardships, was retired from the army on the half-pay of a captain, and he has continued to wear his titles with its honors and to draw his pay from the British Government, now more than fifty years. Soon after his retirement he left the Cape of Good Hope for the East Indies, and he has since sailed around the world four times, residing for different periods in all the four quarters of the globe. He was married at the Cape of Good Hope, and on one of his voyages the vessel on which he sailed with his family, was wrecked near Table Bay. His wife was lost with the vessel, while her infant daughter was saved. He was picked up in a state of insensibility and supposed to be drowned, but was at length resuscitated. He spent several years in Australia, having been appointed superintendent of the convict station at Bathurst. He subsequently visited the Island of Tahiti, where he resided several years. He was still a resident when the Island was seized by the French under Louis Phillippe, to enable the Roman Catholic missionaries to carry on their work of proselytism by reaping the fruits of the English missionaries. Soon after this iniquitous seizure, the subject of this sketch was overheard, at a dinner table, making some remarks very complimentary to the Protestant missionaries and their labors, but which were regarded as reflecting upon the French and Jesuits. He was soon after invited to call upon the Admiral, who very politely asked him if he would like to see Europe again. Comprehending at once the meaning of the inquiry, and that it would be no avail to resist, he said it would give him great pleasure; and he was accordingly sent to France in a French ship, with the intimation that he would not be expected to return. The whole process of expatriation was carried out with true Gallic civility.

In 1848, he came to this country, accompanied by his daughter, who, in the meantime, had been married and become a widow. She has since died, leaving him without a near relative in the world. He has continued to make his home in New York, living on his pension and having around him numerous personal friends, who hold him in the highest esteem, and to whom his society is a source of the greatest pleasure. The Prince of Wales, on his visit to this country in 1860, paid him marked attention and gave him an earnest invitation to return to England; but he had made choice of his home, had become strongly attached to the new World, which had become an independent and mighty nation since his boyhood, and he expressed his preference to spend the remainder of his days here.

On the 100th anniversary of his birthday, three years ago, Gen. J. W. DePeyster, of this city, gave a banquet in his honor and in commemoration of the first century of his life, and the occasion, which was attended by representatives of the army and navy, as well as by civilians, was one of great interest.

It would naturally be supposed that [illegible] all the vicissitudes of such an eventful and protracted life, his native, physical and mental energy would have been exhausted; but it is rare to meet with one so vigorous and active, and having such a flow of animal spirits even at seventy, (as this reporter did a hundred and three years. We met him a few weeks since, on a cold winter morning, at Randolph's, where being a great reader, he is in the habit of calling to purchase his books, and he came in with the elastic step of a young man, and was as lively in conversation as a boy out on a skating or coasting expedition. His faculties of body and mind are scarcely impaired, his memory, even of dates, being as retentive and ready as if he were reading from a book. His eyesight and hearing are perfect.

His habits of life are [illegible] He [illegible] liest meal at that hour, does not retire, but reads until 8 o'clock, when he takes his breakfast, dines at noon, takes his tea at the good old-fashioned hour of 5 o'clock, (just as they used to when he came on the stage, more than a hundred years ago) and, having accomplished his day, he retires at 6 P. M. He sleeps well, eats hartily and has never known what real sickness is.

That which sheds the brightest radience upon the evening of this remarkable centenarian's life is the fact that he is a man of simple warm-hearted piety. He is a communicant in one of our Evangelical churches, having been in the communion of the Established Church of England before coming to this country. His Bible is his constant companion, and its sacred words are often on his lips in conversation; he is a regular attendant upon the services of the Sanctuary, and accounts the House of God his home; he is a lover of good men, and finds his chief social delight in holding converse with Christians on heavenly themes. His hope of heaven is so bright and clear that he speaks of going there as familiarly as of a change of residence. Calling on him a few days since, we found him intensely engaged in reading a volume, which we noticed, as he laid it aside, was in very fine print. Our conversation soon turned to the book, which it appeared, was D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; and on the mere mention of the name of Luther his soul was fired with enthusiasm. He spoke, in exclamations of the strong faith which Luther exhibited, and of his exhortations to the people to trust alone in Jesus Christ, the only one through whom pardon can be obtained. This, said our aged friend, is all my trust, and I feel that I need no other. On another occasion he spoke of having met with a volume of Voltaire in his early life, and said he had been greatly annoyed with the temptations of the adversary, in reading it, but all these difficulties had long passed away, and there were no clouds left to hide the face of his Savior and to disturb his peace of mind.

This interesting and wonderful man completed his 103d and entered upon his 104th year on Tuesday, March 9th. He has as fair a promise of long life to come as almost any of our young men; but, taking him at his present age, he is a remarkable specimen of longevity and of a fresh and green old age.

N. Y. Observer.

A Remarkable Case of Hydrophobia.

[From the New York Herald.]

Mr. McCarthy resided in Straight street, near the shops of the Patterson Iron Company. He worked in one of the shops a portion of the time, but also kept a saloon as an additional means of livelihood, and until recently kept about the latter place a large black dog, which he thought much of, it having proved itself an excellent night watch. Through some cause, but whether when playing with the brute, or after having provoked it, is not known, on New Year's day he was slightly bitten by the animal on the finger. The wound being very trivial in appearance, nothing more than a mere pin scratch and not causing any pain, no notice was taken of it, and no apprehensions were entertained that any serios results were likely to result therefrom.

A short time afterward, however, the dog began to manifest a very unusual disposition, and after making several attempts to bite other persons, was killed by the neighbors, who were convinced that the animal was growing mad, and ought to be destroyed. McCarthy thenceforth grew melancholy and worried, and expressed much anxiety that evil would result from the wound he received. It became a monomania with him, he evidently being in a continual terror, unable to sleep at night, and, in fact, evincing every symptom of a person under great depression of mind.—This condition was not much improved by rather loudly spoken, imprudent expressions of anxiety on the part of intimate friends.

Thus he continued until about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he was seized with terrible paroxysms, so that three strong men could scarcely hold him. He continued rational most of the time, but suffered great agony, and begged in piteous tones that they would permit no water to be brought near him, and every few seconds would relapse into a state of the most abject fear, crouching down in the corner, and raving like one suffering from the delirium tremens.

The patient could not bear the sight of a female in his room, at once flying in a spasm, and evincing almost as much dread as he did of water. At one time he imagined there was a dog under his bed, and became greatly alarmed, but was finally quieted by his friends repeatedly assuring him that such was not the fact.

"In the afternoon a physician was sent for, who on ascertaining his condition, and before entering the room, so as to prove the truth of it by himself, poured a glass of water and walked quietly into the room where the patient was lying. The man's horror almost turned the hearts of the spectators; he drew himself up in the bed corner, and tried to almost push himself through the wall in his frantic efforts to get as far away as possible from the water held by the doctor, and the latter was compelled to carry the tumbler hastily from the apartment for fear the patient would spring through the window.

The physician at once expressed his opinion that it was a hopeless case, and his opinion proved correct, for the man died in about an hour afterwards. The disease is more violent [illegible] during the winter [illegible] McCarthy was seized at three o'clock in the morning with the violent symptoms, and died at three o'clock in the afternoon, the spasms continuing just twelve hours. He was known to be a temperate man, notwithstanding he kept a saloon—and the doctor has not the slightest hesitation in declaring that his death was caused by the bite of the dog.

The Daughter of Aaron Burr.

[Grace Greenwood in the Independent.]

Theodoria Burr's habits of life were, I have heard my mother say, much like those of Mrs. Kemble. She was a famous walker and skater, and accompanied her father on shooting and fishing excursions. As a horseman she was unsurpassed, and, on her visits to her New England friends, sometimes, astonished their quiet neighbors by riding over the country, taking walls and ditches in flying leaps. Yet she was, in the best sense of the word, feminine and essentially a lady.

The last days of this grand woman were very sad, and her fate is even yet wrapped in awful obscurity. It is only known that, when broken in heart, by the loss of her only son, she embarked for Charleston to join her unhappy father in New York, on a small sailing vessel, accompanied only by her physician and servant. That vessel never was heard of more, and it has always been supposed that it foundered in a gale off Cape Hatteras.

But, some twenty-five or thirty years ago a seaman, dying in a hospital at New Orleans, confessed to having been a pirate; and, among other terrible things, he told of his ship having run down a schooner bound for New York from Charleston, and of having scuttled her after taking possession of everything valuable. The few passengers, he said, and such of the crew as were disinclined to enlist under the black banner, they compelled to walk the plank. Among the passengers was one lady, who remonstrated against having her hands bound and being blindfolded, promising to offer no resistance. So they let her have her way, he said, and she stepped quietly on the plank, and with her eyes wide open, walked off into the sea. I have always believed that the woman who met her fate in this grand Roman way was the daughter of Aaron Burr, Theodosia Allston.

The Richest Boy in America.

The son of Joshua Sears, of Boston, who died ten years ago, is popularly supposed to be the richest boy in the United States. Hr is fourteen years of age. The father, whose property was valued at $1,000,000 after bequeathing small sums to his relatives, provided that his son should have $2,500 annually until attending the age of twenty-one; the sum of $30,000 at that period; $4,000 annually until he has passed the age of twenty-four; $6,000 annually until he has passed the age of thirty; and $20,000 per annum after that time. Young Sears is well provided for, to say the least, but he is not, perhaps, the richest young man in America, as is commonly supposed. "This much money shalt thou have and no more," seems to have been the intention of the rich father, who knew the value of money, and felt content to bequeath the young man sufficient to give him a good education, and funds enough to commence business with in good shape seven years hence. The property remains in the hands of three trustees, and the simple interest on the original amount added to the principal, has reached the sum of $3,300,000, while the assessed value of the real estate bringing this sum is valued at 20,000,000. The trustees have a salary of $5,000 each, and the commissioners receive from the collection of rents, amount to a sum equal to the salary of the President of the United States. Young Sears is now in Europe, where he is fitting himself for the active duties of life.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE RAMIE PLANT.—The culture of ramie has been very successfully and vigorously prosecuted in certain Southern localities. A single planter on the Mississippi offers 500,000 plants for sale; and orders for ramie are pouring into New Orleans and Mobile, from all parts of Europe, offering to purchase the rough fibre at ten cents in gold.

The ramie is of the thistle family; is propagated easily by cuttings, requires comparatively little care, is perennial, yields three to four crops a year at the rate of 3,000 pounds an acre, and is worth £55 sterling per ton. The threads are longer and more silkey than cotton, and mixed with cotton or woolen produces a beautiful fabric, and alone, resembles the silk of Lyons.

It is now claimed that large orchards breed insects and diseases, after the manner of large cities, and the remedy is small farms and small orchards.

[illegible] COLLECTION

When I was young and [illegible]
I had to mind and [illegible]
She used to have a velvet [illegible]
Which kept me on the double [illegible]
And then some other [illegible]
Whatever [illegible]
When [illegible] and quite a [illegible]
Among the [illegible]
I used to [illegible]
A fine Porcelain [illegible]
And [illegible] of smiles and [illegible]
That in [illegible] forty [illegible]
And there's where she had me.

But when, to make the matter straight,
I went up to negotiate
Affairs with Colonel Cadmy,
He said he "did'nt care to sell,"
He told me I might go to—well,
And that was where he had me.

I drowned my sorrows in the cup
Until I got my dander up—
(I could'nt have been madder);
When she proposed that we be one
In spite of pa, the thing was done,
And that was where I had her.

Two lovely urchins on my knee
I'm proud to say belong to me—
(That is to me and madam)
For when we left our native sod,
We spent a year or two abroad—
And there is where we had 'em.

An Awkward Mistake.

A farmer who had bought a calf from a butcher, desired him to drive it to his farm and place it in his stable, which he accordingly did. Now it happened that very day that a man with a grinding organ and a dancing bear, passing by that way, began their antics in front of the farm. After amusing the farmer's family for some time, the organ man entered the house, and asked the farmer if he could give him a night's lodging. The farmer replied that he could give the man lodging, but he was at a loss where to put the bear. After musing a little, he determined to bring the calf inside the house for the night, and place the bear in the stable, which was done. Now the butcher expecting the calf would remain in the stable all night, resolved [illegible] ere morning; and the farmer [illegible] were in the night awakened [illegible] calf, in the grasp of the [illegible] hugging him tremendously [illegible] not bite, being muzzled. The [illegible] stantly understood the state of the [illegible] and briefly mentioned the circumstances to the owner of Bruin, who to punish the butcher for his intended theft, called out to the bear, "Hug him, Tommy," which the bear did in real earnest, the butcher roaring hidiously the whole time. After they thought he had suffered enough, they set him free, and the butcher slunk off, glad to escape with his life, while the farmer and his guest returned to their beds.

Don't Believe in Telegraphs.

There was a man who lived in Cass county, Georgia, many years ago, who had been in the State Legislature, and never neglected an opportunity to emphasize the fact. He was a perfect infidel as to new discoveries and new sciences, being perfectly satisfied that if the world should turn over, all the water would spill out of his well; and only giving in to steam cars by slow degrees. But all the vials of his contempt were poured out upon the idea of a telegraph, and he was wont to say that nobody need try to come "the green" over him in that way, for he had been in the Legislature, Finally, the State road was built, and one day workmen began to put up telegraph posts right in front of his house and to stretch the wire. His exultant neighbors thought they had him on that occasion, and asked:

"Well! old fellow! what do you think of telegraphs now?"

He was cornered but died game. Drawing himself up an inch taller, he said:

"Gentlemen, when I was in the Legislature, I gave this subject my very attentive consideration. And I said then, as I say now, that it may do for letters and small bundles, but it will never take a cotton bale—never!"

A witness in court, who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question, and not to talk about what he might think the questions meant, was interrogated as follows:

"You drive a wagon?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, I put it to you on your oath, do you drive a wagon?"

"No, sir."

"What is your occupation, then?"

"I drive a horse, sir."

A printer, in setting up a high-flown panegyric upon a celebrated Northern general, called him a battle-*scared* veteran; this would never do, so the next week, in attempting to correct it, he called him a bottle-*scarred* veteran.

EXACT JUSTICE.—A lawyer being ill made his last will and testament, and gave all his estates to fools and madmen. Being asked the reason for so doing, "From such I got it, and to such I return it again," was the reply.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

Holy, or Passion Week.

Last Sunday we entered upon what is known in the Moravian Church as the Holy, or Passion Week, commemorative of the sufferings and death of our Savior. In accordance with the usual custom, the rite of confirmation was administered to 14 persons by the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, in a peculiarly solemn and impressive manner, and witnessed by a large congregation of people.

The commemoration of the sufferings and death of our Lord and Saviour, is celebrated in our Church during the present week, agreeable to a time-honored custom observed by the Moravians. From childhood up, it has always been to us a season of peculiar interest. The evening services of the first of the week, and the closing scenes of the Saviour's life on earth, on Thursday and Friday, have ever inspired us with feelings of greater devoutness than any other of our church services. The account of the crucifixion, that greatest of all events, that have yet transpired, as read by the minister from the desk, the low, solemn melody of the organ, the subdued tones of the instruments, and the pathetic voices of the choristers, have the effect to raise the soul above the low grovelling of earth into a purer and holier sphere of thought and contemplation.

Who, with but the slightest spark of devotional feeling in his breast, that will not hail the rising of the mighty king of day from his orient bed, as we have oft viewed him from our cemetery during the prayer of the Easter Morning Litany, by the numerous throng of worshipers there assembled, and not devoutly regard it as typical of the resurrection of our weak bodies, sown corruptible but to be raised incorruptible, deposited in the quiet earth to spring forth from the darkness of the grave into the light of immortal life.

The more we are brought to reflection, upon the mission which it now clearly seems to have been the part of the Republican party to fulfill, the better are we satisfied with the result.

Although we might have, with undue selfishness, desired a postponement of the [illegible] day, to throw the burden over upon [illegible]s of the next or subsequent [illegible] still accept the situation as [illegible] deeper popu- [illegible] a more highly improved [illegible]ntry within the limits of the [illegible]th, would only have furnished a greater number of victims and a heavier amount of property, to satisfy the insatiate maw of war. We think that the knell of slavery was ringing long before our people, blinded by the delusion of self-interest, suffered themselves to be aroused to a full sense of the danger which was upon them. The low mutterings of the tempest, so long unheeded and defied and even welcomed by our blind leaders, at length burst in all its fury upon us, with a suddenness and a violence which astounded our people at large. We have learned a wholesome lesson. We have discovered that to attempt the impossible presupposes failure, to war upon the inevitable, is worse than madness. We trust, therefore, that what we have been taught by our experiences of the past, may prove beneficial in the future. Let us, therefore, carefully scan the horizon and see if there be no signs of danger in the political firmament. There is one issue which has been sprung by wily politicians, which though at present no larger than a "man's hand," may in time darken the now comparatively serene heaven of universal progress and happiness. Our allusion is to the doctrine of repudiation, at first gently breathed at the West, and whispered in mildest accents East. The initial attacks are levelled at the gold interest bearing National Bonds, which are represented by artful seekers after office, as resting like an incubus upon the labor of the people, whom they would induce to believe, that they were to remain mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rich bankers and capitalists, who venturing nothing in the aid of their country during the war except their money, have realized mammoth fortunes out of the government, by loans, contracts and general speculations. In our view, this doctrine of even partial repudiation by a government is wrong. The non-fulfilment of any contract or agreement made by it, ever in its utmost need, is the entering wedge for ignoring the whole debt, which, when struck by the heavy blow of popular prejudice, will shatter our financial system and spread a pall of bankruptcy over the North almost equal in magnitude to the dark cloud of pecuniary embarrassment that has enveloped the South. It is certainly a wicked and idle delusion, even for the Southern people to imagine, that there could by any possibility be a gain to us in the destruction of our national debt and currency. If *we* are poor, now, would we become any the richer by a joint and equal impoverishment of the North? We think not. Our only hope of pecuniary relief we fully know, must come, if it come at all speedily, from that quarter. They have the money and we must strive to raise the products which they are in need of and are anxious to buy. We believe that, with proper management, a reoperated South, with her white harvests of the great staple, will play an important part both in point of ability and willingness, to discharge the great debt incurred by the American people in saving the life of the nation.

Æsop.

We recently picked up a volume of Æsop's Fables, a name familiar to every school-boy. Generation after generation have read and admired and profited by the useful morals conveyed in them. Their author was born in Phrygia, a country in Asia Minor, in the year 572 before Christ. The age in which he lived is noted in Grecian History, as that in which Solon, the famous lawgiver, flourished. In his youth, Æsop was a slave. It does not, however, appear that he was subjected to any great severity of treatment, although his lot was cast in Greece, where the condition of those in servitude was abject and pitiable, indeed. The Spartans, in particular, regarding them as brute beasts, whom it was allowable to kill on the least provocation, and even without the slightest offence. His first master was Dinarchus, who resided in Athens, the most enlightened and celebrated city of Greece. Subsequently, it became the seat of the arts and of refinement, but was still in his time, plunged in that darkness which overspread the country before Pisistratus seized the reins of power. After he had obtained his freedom, Æsop distinguished himself by his talents, and, particularly, by his peculiar art of indicating useful truths under the cloak of fiction.

Crœsus, king of Lydia, whose wealth was so immense, as to be his principal distinction, hearing of the fame of Æsop, invited him to his court.

It is said that the personal appearance of Æsop was far from being prepossessing; that he was of small size and dreadfully deformed. Crœsus was at first disgusted at beholding a figure so entirely at variance with his preconceived notions of the man, and Æsop, speaking of his own deformity said: "It is not the exterior of the goblet that we should regard, but the quality of the wine that is within." He was particularly happy in the application of his fables. Having visited Athens, soon after Pisistratus had usurped the authority, and found the Athenians shrinking beneath the yoke that had been imposed upon them, he related to them the following fable: "Once upon a time the frogs thinking it a fine thing to have a ruler, petitioned Jupiter to give them a king. Yielding to their wishes the Gods threw down a huge log, from which they at first fled in dismay. But, finding it quiet and harmless, they at length ventured to approach, and, soon after, grew weary of its inaction and complained bitterly to Jupiter of their stupid ruler, desiring one more active. Indignant at their querulous cries, Jupiter sent down as king, a stork, whose activity made up for the long sloth of the log. In fact, he was never idle, but darting here and there, preyed upon his subjects with restless activity, until the remnant of the frogs groaned to be restored to their former liberty."

The above may be applicable in our case, in a national point of view. The old government was resting quietly and easily on us. We felt no burdens, no oppressions, no danger; but listening to interested political demagogues, who desired a change to suit their peculiar views, war was inaugurated and during its prevalence we shared the fate of the poor frogs. King Stork, as we mournfully and well remember to our cost, stalked around and gobbled up nearly all we had.

We petitioned to get back to the old log dynasty again, and have succeeded,—We think and know, that the majority of our people are better satisfied, and all, we are persuaded, will sooner or later acknowledge, that a change of rulers for the frogs, or what was tantamount in our case, a division of the country, would, if even successfully carried out, never have resulted in practical benefit to us, but rather the reverse. If slavery could not be maintained with the Constitutional sanctions and safeguards thrown around it, could it have been rendered secure with a powerful coterminous foreign government with ten fold more of animosity against our peculiar institutions then animating the people of the whole Northern section? The bare thought is preposterous.

All mere speculations as to what would have been the ultimate result of slavery are useless. This question, which has harrassed and perplexed the government more or less, since its inception, has been rudely settled by the sword, and we have submitted to that decision and accepted the result in good faith. The same overruling Providence which transplanted the African to our shores, superintends his destiny with that of the whole human race. There must have been some all-wise design in all this, which the unfolding leaf of the future alone can reveal. Let us accept the condition without fear, and with full hope that the great social problem now being solved amongst us, may prove to all future generation, that Supreme Wisdom has so directed our affairs, as to render this great country in reality what was always professed by us, a home and a refuge for the oppressed of every land. The time has at length come, that the hymn of universal liberty rising in our Eastern seaboard rolling over a continent is lost amid the murmuring surges of the vast Pacific.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ The sale of the valuable property, known as the business stand of Boner and Crist, and a lot of household property will be sold without fail, on the 6th of April next.

Jesse Wheeler—Assessor's Notice.

Buggy for sale.

L. B. Winkler—Furniture for sale.

E. A. Vogler—Cook Stoves for sale. Attention is also directed to those who wish Threshing Machines, Reaper's and Mowers.

New Book of Fun, "Ginger Snaps."

H. D. Lott—Fresh Fish, twice a week.—We thank Mr. Lott for samples of excellent Smoking Tobacco.

ENLARGED.—The Wilmington *Morning Star* has been enlarged and otherwise improved in appearance. It is now fully equal to the largest dailies in the State in every respect.

From South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, March 20th.—The Legislature, after a severe contest, involving several millions of dollars of State Bonds, in assistance of Railroad enterprises, between interested parties for the railroad on one side, and the Governor and a number of members of the Legislature opposed to grant State aid, has resulted in a grand defeat of all the railroad schemes, and the general assembly adjourned *sine die* on the 24th inst.

LOCAL SKETCHES.

Pleasant Fork Church Dedication.

The enjoyment of a greater or less amount of pure, unalloyed pleasure, is always dependent on the sources from whence it springs.—If we are pleased to note progress in the industrial arts amongst us, and consequent wealth and prosperity, our happiness is greatly increased by any tidings which reach us of disinterested efforts to benefit poor fallen humanity. Wherever, therefore, we find disinterested parties engaged in sowing the good seed, which, under their labors and the divine blessing, ripens into a harvest of good fruit, enduring as Eternity itself, we chronicle it with pleasure.

A note, received from a friend, whom we had solicited to furnish us with any matters of public interest which might come under his notice, invited us to an interview, during which we heard the interesting particulars which the reader will find subjoined. Prompted by public spirited benevolence, which is a leading trait in his character, it has become with him a matter of duty, to labor at whatever his hand findeth to do, for the dissemination of that better knowledge, of that true enlightenment, which, when attained, forms its possessor into a better citizen, and constitutes the only foundation for a hope of peace and happiness hereafter. We insert, in his own words the highly interesting account of the ceremonies in which he was a participant.

"Sunday the 14th inst., was most delightful. The sun shone brightly, and all nature seemed gay and happy. The beautiful day and the bracing morning, tempted many to wend their way to enjoy the interesting religious services to be held in the Pleasant Fork neighborhood, about four miles South of Salem. In the vicinity of the Schoolhouse, there located, reside members of the Baptist, Methodist, Dunker, and Moravian churches; and yet, neither of these classes is sufficiently numerous to undertake the erection of a house of worship.

For several years a united effort for building a Union Church had been agitated, and finally carried into execution during the last Fall and Winter. A neat plain building, 28 by 40 feet, has been erected, and on the above named Sabbath, was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. R. P. Lineback, of the Moravian Church, being assisted in the exercises of the day, by members of the Dunker and Methodist churches. Before the ceremonies commenced, the rules and regulations for the management of the church were communicated. Its control has been confined to a board of managers, of which not more than two can be chosen who are not members of a church. The use of the building is free to all orthodox christian denominations. Should the minister holding service, speak of any sect in disrespectful or abusive language, the denomination which he represents shall be debarred from the use of the church, until satisfactory explanations are made.

In the afternoon of the day, a very interesting Union Prayer Meeting was held, in which a number of the members of the different denominations of Christians present participated, and all who had the good fortune to be in that assembly, felt "that it was good to be there."—The weather was pleasant, and the crowd in attendance, so large that not half could obtain entrance into the building. The spirit of a fraternal union, prevailing among all, was delightful. This is commendable, and as it should be. There is no sect in heaven, and we all pray for the speedy arrival of that time, when all Christians, no matter of what name or creed, shall unitedly worship together the only true God, the Father of all."

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a large number of delegates from the different precincts, and other citizens of the county, met in the Court House in Yadkinville, on the 17th inst., and organized as a Railroad Meeting, by calling Aquilla Speer Esq., to the Chair and appointing Chas. C. Hockett, Secretary. The Chair explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and well timed remarks. On motion, all others present, were invited to participate, with the delegates, in the deliberations of the meeting. On motion of Joseph Dobson, Esq., a Committee of six, one from each precinct, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee retired and in their absence, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. Dobson and Dr. Cook, portraying the advantages, to our citizens, of the contemplated road, and the ease with which the funds, necessary to secure it, can be raised.

On return of the Committee, their Chairman reported the following resolutions, which were with great unanimity adopted.

We, your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, beg leave to report the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates here assembled, that Yadkin county shall subscribe and pay her quota to subscription to the Yadkin Valley division of the North Western North Carolina Railroad.

Resolved, That the County Commissioners of Yadkin county, be, and are hereby instructed, to subscribe forty thousand ($40,000) to the road named in the above resolution, *Provided* that a majority of the qualified voters of the county so decided by casting their votes therefor.

Resolved, That the County Commissioners of Yadkin county, be, and are hereby requested and instructed, to hold an election at the several precincts in the county after due advertisement, to give the people opportunity to vote for or against the subscription to the Road, and that the election be held on Saturday the 27th instant, and that the returns of said election be made to the Commissioners at Yadkinville on the 20th instant.

Resolved, That Yadkin county shall be relieved of so much of her $40,000 subscription as may be subscribed by individuals for building said road through said county

J. G. MABLER,
W. W. PATTERSON,
W. H. COWLES,
R. A. WOMMACK,
B. C. MYERS,
B. B. BENHAM,
Committee.

On motion the Chair appointed five delegates to attend a like meeting to be held at Wilksboro on the 20th instant.

A Committee of three was appointed to inform the County Commissioners of the action of this meeting.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to furnish the "Raleigh *Sentinel*" and "North Carolina *Standard*" each a copy of these proceedings with request that they publish the same, and "Salem *Press*" and "Winston *Sentinel*" copy.

A. SPEER, Chairman.
CHAS. C. HOCKETT, Secretary.

NEWS ITEMS.

Hybrid animals, such as mules, can work longer and harder with the same food and treatment than horses. But the pure bloods are more heroic and sympathetic, and in emergencies more trust-worthy.

It is reported that crime prevails to an extraordinary extent in Indiana, in consequence of the failure of the authorities to enforce the law. Twenty-one murders in ten days in a State with a population of a million and a half is asserted to be something frightful, and the condition of affairs exceeds that of any Southern State—even Texas itself. In ten of these cases only were the murderers arrested; in five others they were known to the authorities, but escaped, and in six cases the assassins are not known.

A. T. Stewart, of New York city, on Wednesday, handed Gen. Grant a check for sixty five thousand dollars in payment for his residence in Washington. The title deeds signed by General and Mrs. Grant, were then transferred to Lieutenant General Sherman, who accepted the magnificent gift in a neat speech. In a few days General Sherman will be presented with one hundred one-thousand dollars government bonds, in addition to the above gift, by his friends in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

An old beggar in Montgomery, Alabama, was arrested and searched. A bag was found on his person containing $200 in silver, a roll of greenbacks amounting to $50, $50 dollars in gold wrapped up in a newspaper, a belt around his waist containing over $1,000 in currency, and several hundred dollars in his shoes. The Mayor gave him twenty four hours to get out of town.

DEATH OF HON. JAMES GUTHRIE.—By our telegraphic advice information has been received of the death of Hon. James Guthrie of Kentucky, which took place at Louisville on Saturday. Mr. Guthrie occupied a prominent place in public life, and holding the position of Secretary of the Treasury during the Pierce administration, was more favorably known.

Hon. John R. French has been elected to the Seargeantcy at Arms of the Senate.

A San Francisco leather store exhibits a dressed ox hide having a surface of 145 square feet,

Virginia has nine Colleges and two Theological Seminaries. These have 144 instructors, 85 of whom are church members; and 2,277 students, of whom 571 are professors of religion, and 151 are candidates for the ministry,

The present Secretary of War, General Rawlins, began his career as a charcoal burner.

Lord Byron's valet, Lindsley, who was present at the poet's death and immediately thereafter, is now a cripple in a Western hospital. He was in Abraham Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk war, and served throughout the late conflict in the Sixty-first Illinois Regiment. He is in great destitution and distress.

Portugal has abolished slavery in all her colonies.

It requires four sextons to run a Fifth avenue church.

It is estimated that there are 255,000 threshing machines in the United States.

Jefferson Davis denies that he has heart disease and says that he never was better.

The value of the famous horse "Volunteer" is said to be fixed by his owner at $50,000, whilst the owner of "Hamlet" has refused $30,000 for him.

Texas has agreed to pay $100 and to give forty acres of land to a company for every immigrant it brings into the State.

A company at Lexington, Ill., consumes forty-nine tons of beets daily in the manufacture of sugar.

The Northern Methodists have just finished a church in Washington city, costing $250,000. President Grant and Judge Chase are among the Trustees.

St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, St. Louis, Mo., Rev. T. A. Morris, D. D., pastor, recently contributed to Central College the sum of $21,000.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF GEN. GRANT.—Some of the prominent friends of General Grant propose to erect an equestrian statue of him on the Southern portico of the Treasury Department. A model of the statue was received here yesterday, and is in possession of Gen. Spinner. It is executed by a Boston artist. A life size would cost $35,000, heroic $50,000, and colossal $75,000, the material to be of cannon captured by Grant and the pedestal of granite.
Evening Express.

The President has ordered Admiral Porter to report for duty to Secretary Borie. Admiral Porter will take charge of the archives of the department, and relieve the Secretary of the Treasury, whose health is poor, of much drudgery and details of the office.

In the late fight between the French soldiers and the Arab cavalry, in Algiers, the latter were completely mowed down by the Chassepot rifle bullets, at a distance of 1,000 yards. The continued use of this weapon would render war impossible.

The Grand Council of the Catholic Church is preparing in St. Peter's; 1,200 places are to be reserved in the right nave for foreign prelates and diplomats, and a polyglottal stenographic corps is being organized.

A French doctor cured himself of hydrophobia with a Russian vapor bath heated to 57 degrees, centrigrade. This is not the first time these vapor baths have been spoken of as an effective cure of that terrible malady.

An old lady who died in London, in 1794, bequeated a considerable sum to one church on condition that her coffin, in the church vault, be dusted on every anniversary of her birth. The conditions have been carefully observed.

All the firemen of Chicago are insured in the Travellers' Company, of Hartford, for $2,000 each by the city merchants.

The scriptures have been translated into more than three hundred different languages.

Mr. Catlin, the prairie traveller, communicates to Trubner's *American and Oriental Literary Record* the curious statement that a great river, "larger than the Mississippi," flows under the Rocky Mountains! Mr. Catlin is about to publish the evidence which he has collected in favor of this startling hypothesis.

The death is announced of Colonel Harry Maury, of Mobile. He had an eventful career. He fought in the Mexican war, was one of Walker's men in the raid upon Nicarangua, and when the late war broke out entered the Confederate army as a private. He soon rose to the rank of Colonel of the second Alabama regiment, and was placed in command of Forts Morgan and Gaines. He was afterwards in all the important battles in the Southwest. One of the last acts of the Confederate government was to issue a commission making him a Brigadier General, but it failed to reach him until after his capitulation with Gen. Richard Taylor's army.

George Francis Train sold last week, in Omaha, sixteen lots for $12,000, and still owns 5,000 just like them, which are now worth $4,000,000, and are rapidly rising in value.

A daughter of Captain Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, is a governess in an English nobleman's family. She is reported to be an accomplished and refined lady.

Earnest M. Bouligny, late United States Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Louisiana, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for the embezzlement of $175,000, government funds, and is under arrest at New Orleans.

A boy in Brentwood, England, recently snapped a pistol at the head of a woman. It was not loaded, but the woman fell dead—killed by imagination.

STATE NEWS.

Dr. Wm. C. Tate, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Morganton, died in that place on Tuesday last.

Peter Benton, body servant of General Benton, the father of Thomas H. died at Hillsboro on last Thursday, aged 90.

ENLARGED.—The Goldsboro' *Daily Messenger* has been much enlarged and improved.

In April the editor of the *Messenger* will also commence the publication of a German Newspaper to be called "*Die Nord Carolina Staats Zeitung.*" The *Staats Zeitung*, like the *Messenger*, will be a Democratic paper.

David Landreth & Son, the well known seedsmen of Philadelphia, sometime since rented a farm, near Goldsboro, and are now busily engaged in preparations for a heavy crop of vegetables.

Notice is given by N. Aldrich, Secretary, that the Evangelic Lutheran Synod of North Carolina will convene in Freiden's Church, Alamance county, N. C., on Thursday before the first Sunday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Gov. Holden offers a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Robert Cade, who recently escaped from the jail of New Hanover County. Said Cade is five feet, eight inches high; 24 years of age; brown complexion; black eyes and wooly hair; and is charged with the murder of Charles Hughes.—*Standard.*

THE THOMAS CASE.—The case of the State vs. J. W. Thomas, on an indictment for perjury we learn was finally disposed of last week in our Superior Court, by the entering of a *nol pros.* This was, we presume, a proper disposition of the case. It affords us gratification to see so old and prominent a citizen as Mr. Thomas, after having been so long held under a heavy charge, go honorably out of Court. We learn further, that the costs of this case fall upon Guilford county.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

NOTEWORTHY.—Robbins, colored, of the House, returned to our Clerk yesterday, one dollar, it being the sum that was overpaid through mistake in a settlement with him. The act is highly creditable to him.
Sentinel

Shad sold in Newbern on Monday at twenty-five cents per pair,—the lowest yet

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State Legislature.

The lower house of the General Assembly has passed a resolution to adjourn on the 29th inst.

In SENATE, Tuesday March 16th, nothing of importance but the passage of the House Relief Bill. (Stay Law.) This law is published elsewhere.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Argo introduced a resolution instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote for any measure looking toward the removal of political disabilities of citizen of the State, and instructing the Secretary of State to forward to each of those Representatives, a copy of the resolution.

Made special order for to-morrow evening.

Several bills of importance were referred to appropriate committees. The Salary of Superintendant of Public Instruction was finally agreed upon at $2,000.

In SENATE, on the 17th, nothing of importance. A disgraceful scene took place between Senators Moore and Love in which they so far forgot themselves as to give each other the lie and other improper epithets. Revenue Bill under consideration.

In the HOUSE, nothing worth noting.

In the SENATE, on the 18th, resolutions of censure were passed in relation to the disgraceful affair of yesterday between Senators from Carteret and Jackson.

In the HOUSE, the bill to provide forms in civil proceedings before Justices of the peace prssed its several readings.

Bill "of proceedings in criminal cases" was considered by sections, several amendments were adopted, and the bill passed several readings.

In SENATE, on the 19th, the Revenue Bill was under consideration.

In the HOUSE, passed a bill creating a Mechanic's and Laborer's Lein Law. Bill appropriating $12,000 to the University, was considered and action postponed until passage of School Bill.

In Senate, on Saturday, the time was mostly spent in considering private bills.

In the HOUSE nothing of importance.

On Monday nothing of much importance.

In the House, the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry, passed 3d reading.

The *Standard* of Monday says: We do not intend to apologize for the General Assembly. We insist that the delay to pass a revenue bill is a great wrong done the State's credit, and that those who delay it should be held accountable. There must be no further waste of time, and the people demand immediate action. We speak *for* the people to *their* servants.

A meeting of the citizens of Greensboro' was called at the court house on S[illegible] last for the purpose of moving [illegible] ter[illegible] to

AN ACT SUSPENDING THE CO[illegible] PROCEDURE IN CERTAIN CA[illegible]

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That all civil actions shall be commenced by the issuing of a summons.

SEC 2. The summons shall run in the name of the State, be signed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County having jurisdiction to try the action, and under the seal of the Court, and shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant resides or may be found.—It shall be returnable to the regular term of the Superior Court of the County where the Plaintiffs, or one or more of them, or the defendants reside, and shall command the sheriff or other proper officer, to summons the defendants to appear at the next ensuing term of the Superior Court and answer the complaint of the plaintiff, and shall be dated on the day of its issue.

SEC. 3. The officer to whom the summons is addressed, shall note on it the day of its delivery to him, and shall execute it at least ten days before the beginning of the term to which it shall be returnable, and shall return it on the first day of the term.

SEC. 4. The plaintiff shall file his complaint in the Clerk's office on or before the third day of the term to which the action is brought, otherwise the suit shall, on motion, be dismissed from the Court at the cost of the plaintiff.

SEC. 5. The defendant shall appear and demur, plead or answer at the same term to which the summons shall be returnable, otherwise the plaintiff may have judgment by default, as is now allowed by law.

SEC. 6. The plaintiff shall join in the demurrer or reply to the answer at the same term at which such demurrer or answer may be filed, unless the defendant move the Court for further time to make the defence to the action, in which case the Court shall grant to the defendant until the next term of the Court to make such defence as he may desire, and when in the opinion of the Court the pleadings are completed, the issues, whether of law or fact shall stand for trial at the next term succeeding the term at which the pleadings are completed.

SEC. 7. That all writs of summons in civil actions now in the hands of the Sheriff or Clerk shall be returned by said officers to the next term of the Superior Court, and such writs, together with all writs of summons in civil actions heretofore returned in which no final judgment has been rendered, shall be placed by the Clerk on the docket of the Superior Court at the next ensuing term, and the pleadings in such actions shall be conducted according to the rules prescribed in this act. *Provided*, That all civil actions in which issues have been joined shall stand for trial at Spring term, 1869. *Provided further*, That issues of law or fact which have been joined in pursuance of laws and ordinances heretofore passed, and known as "Stay Laws" shall be considered as having been

...d, and all su...ctions shall ...pon the appearance dockets at ...g term, 1869, by the Clerks of Superior Courts, and the pleadings therein shall be made up and issues joined at such term as provided in this act, unless in any county the time of said term shall have passed, in which case such action shall be placed upon the trial docket at Fall Term, 1869

SEC. 8. No sale of any property, real or personal, under executions issued from any court in this State, shall be valid to pass title whether real or personal, shall bring three-fourths of the value thereof, and on return of such executions the sheriff or other officer, shall make return of the amount bid for the same, and whether the amount was equal to three-fourths of such value.

SEC. 9. In order to ascertain the value of the property exposed to sale, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the creditor and debtor each to choose one appraiser, who shall be a citizen of the county in which the property is situated, to examine and appraise the property to be exposed to sale under execution, and shall certify such appraisement to the sheriff or other officer; and in case such appraisers shall not be able to agree upon the valuation of any property, they shall choose a third person, and the appraisement of the three or a majority of them shall be taken as the true value thereof; and in case either party fail to make the choice, the sheriff shall make the selections for him or them. Such appraisement, certified as before directed, shall be returned by the sheriff with the execution to the court from which it was issued: *Provided*, That no proceedings under this section shall prejudice the lien of any creditor, or discharge the sheriff from any liability for the safe keeping of such property.

SEC. 10. That no property shall be sold under any deed of trust or mortgage, until the debts secured in said deed of trust or mortgage, are reduced to judgment according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. All executions shall be tested as of the term next before the day on which they issued, and shall be returnable to the term of the Court next after that from which they bear test: *Provided*, That no sale of property under execution obtained at fall term, 1869, shall be made until thirty days before spring term, 1870.

SEC. 12. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment.

SEC. 13. Nothing in this act shall operate to repeal the provisions of the Code of Civil procedure, which allows defendants to be arrested and held to bail in certain cases.

SEC. 14. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are suspended until the first day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-one; and this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and shall continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

[Passed March 16, 1969.]

STAY LAW.

AN ACT IN REGARD TO PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES.

The General Assembly of Nort... All writs of summons ... the first of ... five, for ... under ... Justi... nin... issue thereof.

On the return of such summons, the defendant shall be required to enter his pleas and make such defence to the action as he may desire, when the cause shall be ordered for trial, at the expiration of the ninety days next succeeding the return day of the summons.

SEC. 3. The defendant shall be at liberty to demand a jury of six men to try the issue thus made, to appear at a day subsequent in the discretion of the Magistrate, which shall not be less than ninety days, when the cause shall be tried, unless either party shall be unprepared for trial, in which case the Magistrate shall give, in his discretion, such further continuance for not less than ninety days.

SEC. 4. In case either party shall be dissatisfied with the judgment rendered by the magistrate, such party shall have the right to appeal to the Superior Court of the county, without security for the appeal, when the cause shall be docketed, and stand for trial in its regular order according to the course of the Court.

SEC. 5. The defendant shall be at liberty in any judgment before a Justice of the Peace, to have a stay of execution for six months, on giving security, to be judged of by the magistrate for the payment of the debt; *Provided*, That the security be given at any time within twenty days from the rendering of the judgment.

SEC. 6. All executions issued from judgments rendered under the act, shall be made returnable within ninety days, and no sale shall take place within less than sixty days from the issuing of the execution.

SEC. 7. All writs of summons, issued since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty nine, upon judgments rendered on contracts made before the first of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be made returnable as writs of summons in like cases provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 8. All judgments rendered on such contracts since January eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, by any magistrate, shall, on application of the defendant before the same or any other magistrate, be set aside, and shall be open for pleading, trial, judgment, and appeal, as in cases provided for in the first six sections of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Magistrate to keep a docket of all such cases had before him with proper entries, setting forth the various stages of the cause, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer, to make return before the Magistrate issuing the summons, of all process in his hands, relating fully and truly his action on the process.

SEC. 10. The provisions of this act shall not apply to proceedings by attachment, or arrest and bail.

SEC. 11. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Passed March 18, 1869.]

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 15.—The Revolutionary Assembly of the Central Department, with the sanction of the military commanders, has issued the following decrees:

I. Slavery was brought into Cuba by Spanish dominion, and ought to cease with it.

II. Indemnification for slave property is pledged.

III. Freedmen may bear arms.

IV. Freedmen shall have equal rights and priviledges.

V. All patriots, of whatever color, are under equal obligations to the cause of freedom.

Government dispatches report that a column of 600 troops, supported by heavy artillery, drove 2,000 insurgents from the fortifications around Majira and captured the place. No rebel version of this affair has been received.

The Spanish Minister at Washington has remonstrated against the course this country is pursuing against Cuba, as men and material reach that island through the connivance of Federal officials.

FIRING CANNON TO GIVE WARNING OF STORMS, FLOODS, &C.—In order that the plan may be tested so as to be extended to all the States in time for the Summer's harvest, I will see that telegrams of storms are furnished free, and will also pay the expenses of firing the signals for three months, to the first twenty cities or towns that shall apply.

A. WATSON.

Washington, D. C., 1869.

A chalk mine has been discovered in Milton.

Congress has appropriated $50,000 to rebuild the light house at Cape Hatteras, on our coast.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,

Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., March 26, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 1... cts, by the bale. 17 to 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 2... cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 15 cents.
CORN, 80
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $1 50 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 18
" *Peaches*, unp'l'dhalves, 8 to 12
" " " quarters 5 to 8
" *Blackberries*, no sale,
" *Cherries*, 25
" *Plums*, 25
" *Damsons*, 15
" *Pears* 10 to 15.
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron. Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7½ by the keg.
Oats, 70 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel 80
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1.00 per busnel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 18; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25. "
Rags, 3½ cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 40 per Sack. Am. 3 25
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

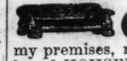
It would be much bette rand easier for the buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights. Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs; Oats 32lbs for Spring. and 63lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56 lbs; Clover seed 63.

Buggy for Sale.

A No. 1, OPEN BUGGY, in good repair, will be sold cheap for cash;—or will exchange it for corn.

Enquire at Vogler & Co's Shoe Manufactory.
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23-3t

Furniture for Sale.



ON FRIDAY APRIL 2nd, I will offer at public sale, on my premises, nearly opposite Hege's Store, a lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

In the meantime, I will sell privately, and the remainder will be offered at public sale, at the above time and place.

L. B. WINKLER.
Salem, March 26, 1869. 23–1w

Cook Stoves! Cook Stoves!

A LARGE LOT OF COOK STOVES of the very latest designs and patterns, and at reduced prices, at

REICH & REICH'S
and at ***E. A. VOGLER'S,***
SALEM, N. C.

Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869.

Reapers and Mowers!
Threshing Machines, &c.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND ON YOUR ORDERS.

THE demand upon the manufacturer of the famous **"Buck-Eye Reaper and Mower,"** is so great, that to be sure of getting a machine in time for the coming season, orders should now be sent on without delay.

So also with Threshing Machines, &c.

Every neighborhood should have one or more of the "Buck eye." It is a great machine to save both money, time and labor.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.
Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23–tf

FISH, VINEGAR AND TOBACCO.

FRESH FISH,—Twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at H. D. LOTT'S.

BEST APPLE VINEGAR at H. D. LOTT'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—The celebrated "Fruits and Flowers" and "Commonwealth" brands Smoking Tobacco, for sale, wholesale and retail, at H. D. LOTT'S.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23–tf

Assessor's Office,
U. S. Internal Revenue,

FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, N. C.
GREENSBORO' April 1st., 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, Sec. 19, of the Act of June 30th, 1864, as amended March 3rd, 1865, July 13th, 1866, and March 2nd, 1867, that I, JESSE WHEELER, Assessor, will sit at my office, in the town of GREENSBORO,' between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4, P. M., on the 12th, 13th and 14th days of this month, to hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive assessments, valuations or enumerations, by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned on the annual lists. Appeals relative to such assessments made and returned on Monthly Lists will be heard at any time.

Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed and the annual list, containing the assessment, has been transferred to the Collector.

☞ All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing and specify the particular cause, matter or thing, respecting which a decision is required, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.

JESSE WHEELER
23–1t. Assessor Fifth District, N. C.

GINGER SNAPS.

A Collection of Two Thousand Scintillations of Wit—the materials gathered and the whole batch baked by JO COSE.

This new book contains the merriest thoughts of the merriest men—short, crispy, pungent—all selected with care so that they may be read by men and women, boys and girls, at any time and place. It is a book for farmers at the firesides in Winter; for folks at home; travelers in cars and steamboats; rambles at the seaside and in the woods. Take it up at any time and you will find something you have never seen before that will make you shake with honest laughter. Price in fancy paper, illustrated cover, red edge, only 50 cents; in board, illustrated cover, 75 cents; In extra cloth, embossed and lettered, red edge, $1, (a choice gift book.) Which will you have? Send your money and you shall have your "Snaps." Sent post-paid, on receipt of price. Address the *Wallkill Valley Times*, Montgomery, N. Y.

N. B.—Editors publishing the above, including this paragraph, one week, will receive a copy of "Ginger Snaps" free.

CAUTION!

We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**

March 19 22– m.

New Crop Cardenas Molasses!!!

NOW LANDING, EX. SCHOONER T. S. McLELLAN, DIRECT FROM CARDENAS.

SCHOONER "T. S. McCLELLAN" with 273 hhds.' 37 tierces, 18 bbls,

CHOICE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

in PRIME NEW PACKAGES.

Attention of dealers is called to the quality of this cargo, as being superior to any imported this season.

For sale in lots to suit, by

O. G. PARSELY, & CO.,
Importers, Wilmington, N. C.
March 6, 1869. 21–2w

SPRING IMPORTATION. 1869.

RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.
237 & 239 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
BONNET CRAPES, SILKS AND SATINS
Illusions, Blonds, Laces,
Ruches, Netts and Velvets,
French Flowers and Feathers,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Sundowns and Shaker Hoods.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this country, and unequaled in choice and variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
March, 1869. 20–4t

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.
for sale at BLUM'S.

The Largest Assortment of
TOY BOOKS
ever offered to the public in this place.
For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Feb. 15, 1869.

Just Received,
AT THE SALEM BOOK-STORE.

PEN LETTER BOOKS, with Inks. This is a copying book without the use of a press.
Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
Fancy Envelopes,—Carrier Dove and others.
Curtain Fixtures, complete.
Picture Cord and Loops.
Backgammon Boards.
Chessmen and Dominoes.
New Form Book or Magistrate's Guide.
Ladies' Knives, Fruit Knives.
Ladie's Portmonnaeis.
"Secretaries" and "Correspondence,"— a new supply.
BLANK BOOKS,—a new supply of Ledgers, Day Books and Feints.
TIME BOOKS.—Weekly and Monthly.
A large size Pass Books.
Astronomy—Guy's and Kidders.
Quackenbos' Composition and Rhetoric.
Passion Week, or "Easter Books."
Window Shades in great variety.

Execution Sale.

PURSUANT to a *Venditioni Exponas* issued from the U. S. Circuit Court, Fall Term, 1868, in the case of URIAH HUNT & SON, *vs* GEORGE W. HEGE, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door in Lexington, N. C., on Saturday, the 17th day of April, 1869,

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

known as the Michael Tract, levied on as the property of George W. Hege, adjoining the lands of Henry Walser, Gaither Walser, and the heirs of Philip Walser, containing NINETY-TWO ACRES, with EIGHT DWELLING HOUSES and one SEMINARY thereon.

This valuable tract of land lies [illegible] County, between the road leading from Salem to Salisbury and the Yadkin River. The Sale will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, M.

DAN'L R. GOODLOE, U. S. MARSHAL,
By T. CHITTY, Deputy.
Feb. 23, 1869.–8t.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA

STEAM-SHIP LINE FROM

NEW YORK TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS LINE WILL COMPRISE THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

FAIRBANKS,..... .....Capt. A. HUNTER.
WM. P. CLYDE, ... " D. P. MORGAN.
REBECCA CLYDE,..... " O. CHICHESTER.
MARY SANDFORD,..... " JOHN MOORE.

With such additional Steamers as may be required to meet the Demands of the Trade.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
At 4 P. M. from Pier 15 E. R. foot of Wall St.

☞ The attention of SHIPPERS is called to the LOW RATES AND FACILITIES offered by this line, which are superior to any heretofore offered.

☞ THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points on the North Carolina Railroad and its Connections *via* Goldsboro.

J. A. SADLER,
Soliciting Agent.
WORTH & DANIEL, Ag'ts, Wilmington, N. C.
JAMES HAND, " 109 Wall Street, N. Y.
Feb. 23, 1869.–tf.

FURNITURE AND COFFINS.

Wm. & Ed. Peterson

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that they are still engaged in the CABINET BUSINESS at their old stand next to Fries' Steam Saw Mill, on Shallow Ford Street, where they constantly keep on hand a variety of FURNITURE, such as is commonly called for in this market, and which they will sell on reasonable terms.

A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

THESE popular Books always on hand at the BOOK-STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS
Should be read by all.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

MRS. EVAN'S NOVELS.
Beulah, St. Elmo, Inez.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

THE NEw ROBINSON CRUSOE,
In words of one sylable.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM AND THESEA.
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

BOOKS FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS.
A full and complete assortment
For sale at the BOOK-STORE.

SIMMS' NOVELS.

The Wigwam and the Cabin; The Yemassee; Guy Rivers.
For sale at BLUM'S.

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention. At BLUM'S.

How to make Money,

AND how to keep it. The most valuable and readable work on this all-engrossing subject that has ever been written; adapted to every class of occupation and profession—Price $1.50. For sale at the Bookstore.

Scholar's Companion.

Every Scholar should have one. It contains every requisite for School use.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS DREAMBOOKS.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

AS Trustee of J. Boner, I shall, on the 6th of April next, commence to sell and continue from day to day, that valuable business stand of the firm of Boner & Crist, with the large and commodious residence thereto attached; also the lot in rear of the same with barn and stables thereon; the improvements on a Meadow and Field near town. Also 2 Horses, 1 Cow, a No. 1 Piano and Stool, Mantel Clock, Centre Table, Chairs, 4 Double Beds and Bedding, Desks, Book Cases, Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, Stoves, Carpets, Tables, Wardrobes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bee Stands, Farming Tools, 1 Buggy and Rockaway, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, *Trustee.*
Jan. 21, 1869. 15 tds.

The Old North State Forever.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY
SHOULD USE THE

Bartlett White Lead

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

READ THIS.

OUR native State, "THE OLD NORTH STATE," contains within her borders all the elements necessary to become one of the richest and most prosperous of States. Its climate is unsurpassed by any other; nearly every species of Grain or Fruit that grows in the United States prospers here.

North Carolina abounds in untold mineral wealth—IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, GOLD, COAL, LIME, MARBLE, &c., &c.

Quite recently the discovery was made that out of the Ores dug out by the SILVER HILL MINING CO., of Davidson County, N. C., the most beautiful WHITE LEAD PAINT could be extracted, and arrangements were at once made by the "BARTLETT WHITE LEAD & ZINC CO., of New York, to manufacture it extensively.

We have recently received a supply of this WHITE LEAD and our Painters declare it to be

THE BEST EVER USED BY THEM.

Now—If we can furnish a better paint for less money than has been heretofore paid, ought not every one, but in particular every North Carolinian, to buy

The Bartlett White Lead

And thereby encourage the development of the resources of our State.

Call and see for yourselves.

E. A. VOGLER, AGENT.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 19, 1869.

BARBER SHOP
AT HALL'S CORNER.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to the public as an experienced BARBER, at the above named stand, recently occupied as a Jewelry establishment.

He flatters himself that, fully understanding his business in all its branches, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to patronize him.

A. S. JONES.
Salem N. C. March 5–1m.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION,

A NEW SOUTHERN NOVEL.

E. J. HALE & SON, 16 Murray Street, New York, will publish in a few days,

MINOR PLACE,

A Tale of Southern Home Life; by a Lady of Tennessee, a native of Alabama.

1 Vol. 12 Mo., Price $1.50.

Orders solicited. Sent by mail, post paid on receipt of the price.

☞ A copy of the book will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above together with this note, and forward a marked copy of ehpaper to the Publishers.

PORT FOLIOS.

Leather and Cloth, a very convenient and safe case for Paper, Correspond ence, &c.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

THE GATES AJAR.

BY E. STUART PHELPS.

Seventh Edition.....$1 50

This powerful and original story has excited general interest, both by the novel views presented concerning the future life, and by the fascinating style in which the story is told.

"Of all the books which we ever read, calculated to shed light upon the utter darkness of sudden sorrow, and to bring peace to the bereaved and solitary, we give—in many important respects—the preference to "The Gates Ajar."—*Congregationalist (Boston.)*

For sale at the SALEM BOOK-STORE.

ALBUMS!

AUTOGRAPH AND PHOTOGRAPH, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALBUMS,
NOVELS, TOY BOOKS, GAMES, WRITING AND MUSIC PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
DIARIES, and a variety of NOTIONS, &c.. &c
At the.....BOOK STORE

SCRAP BOOKS.

Large and small size, a convenient repository for useful Scraps, which might otherwise be lost.

FRENCH NOTE PAPER.

A superior lot of French Note Paper with Envelopes to match, offered at a bargain.

HALL'S ALPHABET BLOCKS.

The very thing for Children.

INDELIBLE PENCIL.—A new and convenient article.

MUEHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.
The most readable books ever offered to the public. For sale at the Bookstore.

CHROMOS.

A few of these beautiful pictures on hand. Call and see them.

BRISTOL BOARD

Two and three sheets thick. A very superior article.

AGENTS WANTED FOR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITIES.

A Work descriptive of the Virtues and the Vices, the Mysteries, Miseries and Crimes of New York City.

IF you wish to know how Fortunes are made and lost in a day; how Shrewd Men are ruined in Wall Street; how Countrymen are swindled by Sharpers; how Ministers and Merchants are Black-mailed; how Dance Halls and Concert Saloons are Managed; how Gambling Houses and Lotteries are conducted; how Stock and Oil Companies originate and how the Bubbles burst, read this work. It contains 35 fine engravings; tells all about the Mysteries and Crimes of New York, and is the Speiciest and Cheapest work of the kind published.

Price Only $2.50 per Copy.

☞ Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Philadelphia.

CAUTION—Inferior works of a similar character are being circulated. See that the books you buy contain 35 fine engravings and sell at $2.50 per copy.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county, on the 1st Monday of Feb., 1869, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that advertisement was made, according to law, that application would be made, at September Term, 1868, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to change the place of holding of Elections, from J. T. Matthews' to Chalk Level, in said county:—And there being no Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at that time, and upon application being made to the Board in session, on the first Monday of September, A. D., 1868, it was ordered by the Board that said change be made: It is therefore ordered by the Board that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for thirty days, according to an act of the General Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Exofficio Clerk of said Board, at office, in Winston, the 1st Monday in February, 1869.

N. S. COOK, EXOFFICIO CLERK.
Feb. 12, 17–1m.

Professional Card.

THE undersigned, having associated himself with DR. A. T. ZEVELY, of this place, respectfully announces his readiness to attend any calls for his professional services in Salem, Winston and vicinity.

HENRY T. BAHNSON, M. D.
Salem, Feb'y, 5th, 1869.

Rail Road Subscription.
MT. AIRY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint Sam'l. L. Gilmer, Jno. L. Worth and Jno. W. Brower, at Mt. Airy; Job Worth, at Tom's Creek; H. C. Hampton and D. M. Cooper, at Dobson; L. H. Barnes and Jno. W. Hamlin, at Rockford; David N. ... ton, at Little Yadkin; O. J. ... T. B. Lash, at Bethania; J. ... open books and receive ... the places named, to the ca... the North Western North Ca... Road Company, to be expended on the Mt. Airy Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 1, 1869. 16..8t.

Rail Road Subscription.
YADKIN VALLEY DIVISION.

IN pursuance of the Charter of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company, and the amendments thereto, the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Charter, do hereby appoint A. E. Conrad, W. B. Stipe and L. C. Langhenour, at Louisville; Theo. Griffith, Jos. Williams, jr., and J. C. Conrad, at Huntsville; A. C. Cowles, H. C. Felts and W. H. Cowles, at Hamptonville; B. B. Benham, W. H. Reeves and N. H. Gwyn, at Jonesville; A. Spear and J. M. Jones, at Booneville; B. C. Myres, at Mt. Nebo Evan Benbow, S. C. Poindexter and Frank Hall, at East Bend; Noah Ford, at Elkin; Jos. Dobson, T. L. Talbert, H. C. Wilson and Benjamin Mackie, at Yadkinville; J. Q. A. Bryant, Will. C. DeJarnette and Jas. Holbrooks, at Trap Hill; A. G. Whittington, Benj. Calloway and Adam Staley, at Reddies River; S. P. Smith, Henry Warren and F. P. Parks, at Brier Creek; Jas. Gwyn, F. A. Harriss and C. L. Cook, at Edwards'; Jos. Gray, J. W. Hayes and G. F. McNiel, at Lewis' Fork; Phineas Horton, J. E. St. Clair and L. C. Furguson, at Elkville; James D. Tinsley, Presly Brown and George Wyatt, at Mulberry; John T. Finley, Stephen Johnson, C. J. Cowles and W. B. Segrist, at Wilkesboro; C. C. Jones, G. N. Carter and Welborn Gorman, at Riverside; Sam'l. F. Patterson, James C. Harper and Edmund W. Jones, at Patterson; and W. H. Malone, C. A. Cilley and G. W. F. Harper, at Lenoir, Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions at the places named, to the capital stock of the North-Western North Carolina Rail Road Company to be expended on the Yadkin Valley Division of said road.

The books will be opened on the 10th day of February and closed on the 1st day of April, 1869.

I. G. LASH,
E. A. VOGLER,
H. W. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON,
JOS. MASTEN,
P. A. WILSON,
} Commissioners.

Salem N. C., Feb. 5, 1869. 16...8t.

...tion.

...and Eligibility to Office.*—Every male ...born in the United States, or naturalized, ...n old and upward, resident 12 months in ...e and 30 days in county, shall be deemed an elector.

Registration.—No person allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and Laws of the United States and Constitution and Laws of the State not inconsistent therewith.

General Assembly—Senate.—Member must be not less than 25 years old, citizen of the State two years, resident of the District one year.—Term of office 2 years.

House of Representatives.—Member must be qualified elector, resident in the county one year immediately preceding election. Term of office 2 years.

Election Day, County Officers and Members Assembly.—First Thursday in August, 1870.

County Officers.—Five Commissioners, Treasurer, Register of deeds, Surveyor, Sheriff and Coroner, elected as provided for members of Assembly—hold office 2 years.

County Commissioners.—Have authority to divide County into Districts, determine boundaries and prescribe names of said districts, and report to Assembly—have supervision and control of Penal and Charitable institutions, Schools, Roads, Bridges, Levying of Taxes, and finances of County. In case of vacancy in the office of Sheriff, Coroner and Constable, they appoint for unexpired term.

Township Officers.—Clerk, two Justices of the Peace and Constable and three School Commissioners. Elected by qualified voters of Township as provided for members of Assembly.—Term of office 2 years. Clerks and Justices constitute Board of Trustees under supervision of County Commissioners, have control of the Taxes and Finances, Roads and Bridges of the Township—assess taxable property of their Townships and make return to Commissioners, Clerk ex-officio, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Justices of the Peace.—Have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions founded on contract, when the sum does not exceed two hundred dollars, and the title to land is not in controversy; and of all criminal matters within their counties where the punishment by fine cannot exceed fifty dollars, or imprisonment one month. In an issue of fact, on demand of either party, the Justices shall cause a jury of six men to be summoned who shall try the case. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action may appeal to the Superior Court from the same, and, if the judgment shall exceed $25.00 there may be a new trial of the whole matter in the appellate court, but if for $25.00 or less, then the case shall be heard in appellate court only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal nature, the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. Justice to record proceedings in all cases and file with clerk of Superior Court. Justices for official acts are allowed fees which are fixed by law.

Clerks of Superior Court.—Elected by qualified voters of county, at the time and manner for members of Assembly. Term of office 4 years. Have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters Testamentary and of Administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing of orphans, to audit accounts of executors and guardians. In case of vacancy in office of Justice of the Peace they appoint for unexpired term. When no Coroner in a county the clerk of the Superior Court may appoint one for special cases. In case of vacancy in office of the Clerk of Superior Court, Judge of Superior Court appoints until an election can be regularly held.

Taxes.—All taxes levied by County, City, Town or Township shall be uniform and advalorem. Capitation tax on every male inhabitant over 21 years and under 50 years shall be equal on each to tax on property valued at $300 in cash. State and County capitation tax ...shall never exceed $2. County and ... tax shall be applied to educa... of the poor, but not over ...

...nal property according to ...oney; may tax trades, pro... and incomes provided no ... be taxed when the property from ... the income is derived is taxed. County Commissioners in levying taxes for county purposes, shall levy the same in like manner with State tax, shall never exceed the double of State tax, without consent of General Assembly.

Militia.—All able bodied citizens between the ages of 21 and 40 years liable to Militia duty. Persons adverse to bearing arms from religious scruples, exempt from Militiaduty.

Powers and Limits of Municipal Corporations.—Townships have corporate powers for necessary purposes of local government. No County, City, Town, or other Municipal Corporation can contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor can any tax be levied except for necessary expenses thereof, unless by a majority vote of the qualified voters.

All charters, ordinances and provisions of Municipal corporations inconsistent with the Constitution, null and void.

State Laws.—All laws of the State, not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, in force until repealed.

Public Schools.—General Assembly shall provide Public Schools, wherein tuition shall be free to all between the ages of six and twenty-one. County to be divided into districts in which one or more Public Schools shall be maintained at least four months in every year. County Commissioners failing to comply with aforesaid requirements to be liable to indictment. General Assembly has power to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the Public Schools between the ages of six and eighteen years not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

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Every Man his Own Lawyer, and Business Form Book. Price $2 75.
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WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE, *AS MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE.*

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The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
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